EPILOGUÉ

The Five Papers

Lately past betwirt the Two

PHYSICIANS Dr. O. and Dr. E.

Containing some Remarks, Pleasant and Profitable, concerning that Debate, And the Usefulness of VOMITING and PURGING in FEVERS.

By AND. BROWN, M. D.

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni,



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THE

EPILOGUE, &c.

OR,

Some Remarks on the late Debate about the Ulefulness of VOMIT-ING in FEVERS. &c.

the HO I have been much solicited, to shew my Opinion, about the Debate betwixt the two Physicians, concerning Vomiting in Fevers, in regard of its Assinity with the Practise of Purging in Fevers, which was mantain'd by me some years agoe, and violently oppos'd by a certain Club of Physicians; I yet delay'd to give my Sentiments therein, until I should see whether the Learn'd Colledge of Physicians would interpose therein, and what would be their Decision and Suffrage: For the Eyes of all Men were upon them, expecting that they would

would do something in it, whose Province it is, either to compesce or determine such Differences among their own Members. that the World might receive Satisfaction in these Controversies, which concern our Lives and Health; But whether they confider not that it belongs to them, or that they know not what to do therein, I am ignorant: For there is neither any thing done that way, nor intended fo far as I can learn: Thus in the great Concern of Life and Health, every one is left to his own Capricious Opinion, at Hap-hazard, to take up with what he pleases, without being behelden to them for Light and Diection in such important and intricat Concerns, what to follow or what not: As whether or not a Patient that has been made Vomit only with Whey, may be said to have been vomited by a Physician. and the Direction ought to be found upon the Apothecarie's File; and whether a Vomiter being given by a Physician in a Fever, and the Apothecarie's File refer'd to; One would think it had rather been an Antimonial Vemit, than a Vomit of Whey. And whether after twice Vomiting of a Patient with

with Whey, and purging him with two lenient Potions, and two Clysters, may one Ounce of Vomiting Wine, with three drams of Syrup of Buckthorn be given the 9th day of a Fever? Or whether there be alwayes as much hazard in Plentiful Purging, as Bystanders apprehend; who never were acquainted with the Purging Method in Fevers? And whether or not by the vain Fears of Friends and By-standers, a Faithful and Expert Phylician may be blunder'd, and a good Method difgrac'd ? And whether dallying and triffling with a Fever, tho less exceptionable, be not more dangerous, and often of more fatal consequence, than Pientiful Purging? And whither upon any extravagant Purging, the Quieting Medicine being a ready Remedy, fince in the controverted Case it was not given till the Ordinary's return to the Patient; May it be thought there was no need of it before that time?

These I take to be the most material Points in this Debate, which seems to be handled with a little more Heat and Humour, than is consistent either with the Import of the Matter, or Dignity of the Mem-

Members of so Judicious a Society, who would be expected to treat all their Matters, and seek to advance the Improvement of Medicine, in Candor, Amity, and Peace.

Now, if I may lawfully interpose my Sentiments in these Matters, since the same has such Relation to the Debate about Purging in Fevers, wherein the rest of the Physicians being concerned either as immediat Astors, Inciters, or Connivers, so exercised me that there passed betwixt us no sewer than eight Pieces in Print: Which terminat in another Sub-division of the Colledge it self, whereby they are now split into two halfs, and parties, into Guelphs and Gibellins, which Rent still continuing, has of late broken out into this new Debate, where upon there has passed sive Peeces.

However others may think of all this, my humble Opinion in the first place is, That this last Contest has made so plain, prositable, and pleasant a Discovery, that it may attone for the Scandal of all the former Divisions. Animohties, and Ruptures: O blessed Breach, and happy and fortunat Rent! that has brought forth so much Light to Medicine, that does so far approve of the

Usefulness of Purging in Fevers, as to allow of Vomiting therein also, as may be feen in the Papers on both fides; And as ex malis moribus oriuntur bonæ leges, Ill manners beget good Laws; So we may fee Debates, Divifeons, and Differences may bring profitable Things to Light, which would have been otherwise hid : As Sampson kill'd more Philistines at his Death, than in all his Life: So it may be hop'd that this Division and Debate may occasion the killing of more Fevers than their Concord either ever did, or in appearance would have done. And as the best Antidote for the Venom of the Viper is the Viper's flesh, so it is hop'd this wound may prove the true Cure of the vigulent opposition this way of treating of Fevers has formerly met with.

And who would not rejoice to see such clear Light arise in Our Horizon of Medicine, as to behold the Credit and Authority of the Sagacious Dr. Sydenham, avouched and mantained, and his Judgement and Candor in his Writtings fully afferted by both Parties: And especially his method of Treating Fevers by purging, which had been too long and too much opposed by ma-

my in this place, to the unspeakable loss of Medicine, and Detriment of Mankind.

And the Dr. Sydenham in his last work. his Schedula monitoria, only appoints purging in Fevers, and does not go the length of Vomiting. Those disputants seem so far to approve thereof, that both of them al. low of giving Vomits, in some cases also; for which the Authority's brought by the One, feem to be needles, fince it is not denied by the other party; But fince these Authorities may make the Reader apprehend that the Purging in Fevers, is no new Method and Practice; and that it was in use before Dr. Sydenhams time. It is to be remarked, that Purging and Vomiting in Fevers, were used only now & then before his time, and as some Indications did Require, but were not used generally, or in great and dangereus Fevers, because the Commo tion oft times railed by the Operation of the Purgative or Vomitive, did frequently Exasperat the Fever, which made the Phyfeian often times Repent his use thereof; And so Purging and Fomiting, was wholly sid afide with us, and the Cure Committed to Cooling prifans, Emulhons, Clyflers, Cordial

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dial, Juleps, &c. And that oft times with as litle Reason as Success . For the Dil ease going to a Criffs, the Patients Life was alwayes in hazard, because in every Crifis. Nature stands as it were Hovering and In suspense; as it were with an equal Ballance, indifferent to Life or Death, which may be casten as with a grain, and he that suffers the Disease to go to a Crisis, does just as if he would throw the Dice upon his Patients Life : Whereas De: Sydenham confidered that the Evacuation of the Morbifick Matter, did profitably intercept the Crifis, and was the thing indicated and required in the Cure of Fevers, and that it could be done by Purging & that any Commotion raised by the Operation of the Purge might be Commodiously allayed, by giving the Paregorick, Pacifick, or Quieting Medicine, and thus the Morbifique matter, might be Evacuated, and a Hazardous Crisis, profitably prevented, without any Superveening Commotion, or the Exasperating the Fever, whereby the Patient had the direct Benefit of the Purging, without the accidental and Nexious effect thereo!.

And as there are two wayes of thefe Fe-

vers, fo there are two feveral wayes of practifing of this Method, for fometime thefe Fevers are more Slow, Long, and Chronical in their Motion and progress; And sometimes they are more Rapid, quick and Peracute, and come quickly to an end either to Health or Death; In the Slow and Long Fever. Gentle Purges Repeated at intervals are most Convenient, and there the quieting Medicine is Scarce needed: but in the quick and Peracute Fevers, tharpe Purges and Vomiters which work speedily, must without delay be given : For the Slow and Lenitive Method, in a Peracute and quick Fever, never stops its Courfe nor obviats its Carrier: And as this feems most reasonable and suitable to Experience, fo it is very conform to the Practisc of an Eminent Author Dr. Panthet Prefident of the Colledge at Lions, who in a Book lately emitted by him, shews that as the frequent ule of Cordials, in Fevers is very hurtful, because moving the Humours with a freeful Agitation, they Drive them to the head. So he used only, Bleeding and frequent Purgatives With a Laxative Ptifan taken feveral times a day, without delaying Purging, as Hippocrates teaches, to the end of the Fewer

ver: And if Dosings, Ravings, Convultions or any other Frightful Symptoms did arife, then instantly, and without Hesitation, he appoints Emetique Wine to be given, than which he knows not a better Remedy. And there is an Abstract of his Book to be seen in the Miscellany Letters of the works of the Learned Emitted at London May 1695.

Now as to the controverted case betwixt the two Disputants, If, Dr. O: when he came to the Patient, who was treated before only with gentle Purgatives, and sound him under any pressing Symptoms, and the Fever growing, I humbly suppose he did not amis, to give Emetique Wine, and in such a dose as the Patient cou'd bear. And to say the truth, the doses of Emetique Wine are very various, according to the Disposition of Patients, and their Easiness to be moved, some taking two ounces for a dose, and other only two drams.

And considering that upon any exorbitant effect of the Purgative or Vomitive, the Pacifique or Quieting Medicine is instantly to be given, and in regard in this case, it was not given till the Ordinaries return, we may construct in Charity that there was no need

thereof

there obefore, and the Bystanders and Friends their apprehensions and fears about the patient might be groundless, they never having feen any in a Fever treated for for the Purging method in Fevers had always been Disguised and couched by Physicians; and the Bystanders keept always in ignor rance about it, (As witness somes calling the effect of a Purgative quietly given , a Natural loofeness which would carry off the Difeafe,) & if these Fears were improven by any upon finistrous defigns, they could not do a more wicked thing, that being the way to fright timorous People from the use of this profitable practife of purging in Fevers. And both Reason and Experience will show to thefe that are acquainted with this way of Cure, that theres more Danger oft times in the neglect of plentiful Evacuations, than by the use of them, But as tis not good to overact a Cure, fo it is not fafe to Dally and triffle away time, which is sometimes very Precious, Occasio praceps, Oportunity Slips and Medio Tutifimus ibis, the midle way is the Safelt, But in my humble opinion a Patient that furvived to great and fo Plentitul Evacuations, would not probably have been

been eured without pretty confiderable ones, and some more they Dalling and Triffling or Couching and Diffembling the method. But fince our Disputants seem to be agreed about the substantials of this way of treating Fevers by Purging and Vomiting, Pray let them not squable about the Circumstantials, and let them frive to out do on another in Effectus! and Speedy Curing, without either overacting the Method, or shooting short of it: And I can tell them from Experience, that its hard to be believed, how great Evacuations in many cases are not only tolerable, but also required in the Cure of Fevers, which we may the more freely venture upon, having the Quieting Medicine alwayes at hand, to check any Exorbitancy that way.

But by the by, it may be observed how pretty Divertising it is, notwithstanding the great Opposition made to this way of curing Fevers, to behold the Reception it now has, and to see persons at such Variance, yetsubstantially agree in this Practice, which is indeed no small Argument for it, like the Jews and Christians, who both agree to the Authority of the Old

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Testament: And if we narrowly observe several Physicians Practice, we will see some may be eatched stealing into this Practice, and some too Cavalierly marching into it, some like Firrets and Moles working under Ground, and some trolicking and vapour-

ing it.

As it has been the Fare of all new discoveries, and Discoverers, to meet with opposition, and Contradiction, witness the opposition made to the Circulation of the Blood, and the Cure of Agues by the Jesuits Bark, no wonder this improvement of thus treating Fevers, should meet with the same Lot, especially when it Receded so much from the common Road, which treated them only with Cooling Ptijans, Emulfions, Clyfters, Cordial Juleps, &c. But when ever fuch improvments come to take place, Phyficians either Jugle or Labour to Disguise them, or with more Resolution than Reafon, frives who shall be fore-most therein, and extend them farthest, as was done with the Jesuits Bark, which was not only rashly used in all continual Fevers, but by fome most Proposterously, to the Cure of most Discales.

I hope then it will not be unplealing, that I offer my humble Sentimenrs, in Relation to the Solution of this Moral Phienemenon, these strange appearances of the Actions of Men, in their Opposing, Shifting, or Streaching things at this Rate, to the great Detriment of Medicine in particular,

and of Mankind in general.

In regard new Discoveries in Medicine appear not at first to every one so plain and clear, as to filence Contradiction, they are fure to meet with opposition from the weak and less Perspicacious, and with Quible and Cavil from a Spirit of Detraction in Elder Phyficians, who are Jealous that new improvment Derogate from them, or their Experience, or that they are in hazard thereby to be reduced to the fame level with younger Phyficians, and be put to go to School a. gain to learn a new, and with all they abominate any thing that may be in hazard to convict their former practife of Error or mistake: The such an error seems Venial untill the occasion of delivery from it appear, but the Mischief is, that the pride of Self-feeking Men is such, that before they will Acknowledge the least Bleemish or Infirmits

firmity they will run the hazard of being the greatest Criminals Under Covert, not only by the Mischief they do by their own Contompt of such Practical Improvements but by their Example and Authority, drawing many younger Physicians after them, some following them out of Reverence, and others out of Fear.

But for the more full clearing this Matter, it would be considered, That as all Men may be divided into these four sorts, so Physicians are likewise divisible into as many kinds ----- The first sort are of these who have a great Stock of Sense and Learning; And withal, no less Ingenuity and Learning; And withal, no less Ingenuity and Candor. The second sort are these who have much Ingenuity and Honesty, but little Sense and Learning. The third sort are these who have much Sense, &c. but little Candor and Ingenuity. The south are these who have little Learning and Sense, and as sittle Ingenuity and Candor.

For the first fort, as they will quickly discern, take up, and follow new Improvements, they will as readily own, maintain, and endeavour to propagate them.

For the fecond fort, the they be long in

discovering such Improvements, yet their Honelty makes them Modelt and Doubtful, & keeps them from oppoling them, waiting until their Weakness comprehend them.

For the third fort, tho they quickly diftern luch Improvements, yet for By respects. and Similer Ends, they are thy in falling in with them, or if they do it, they Jugle and Diffemble the Ule of them, and labour to disquise them, in so much, that by their hidden and reserved following them, they are fo ftraitned, that they never come to any Perfection in them.

For the fourth fort, as they are flow in taking them up, fothey are long in owning them, after they take them up, and as they are the most constant, so they are the most violent Opposers of them, and always until it be a Scandal lo to do, their Judgement taking as much time to be Convinced, as their Honesty to be engaged to own or

Defend them.

And I may fay of thefe two last Sorts, if they shall also be Curled with any considerable Degree of Credit or Reputation, to plague the World, and to hinder the Good of Mankind, by the propagation of luch an

Improvement as this, (for Fortune never be-Rows her Gifts so blindly as upon Phylicians) When ever such come to discern and follow it, unless they be past feeling, and have their Consciences wholly Secred, they will be affected with a Torrure and Remorfe, proportionable to their guilt, and their accession to fo many Deaths, as has been caused thorow their contempt of this Method, and that not only within the Verge of their own practice, but allo within the Sphere of Activity of their Credit and Authority, which may perhaps be no small precinct to some, it being very plain that he that neglects the right way to cure his Patient, while it is in the power of Art to help him, is as guilty as he that direct-ly maletreats him unto death.

And there is no Phylician who rightly understands the import, weight, and intricacy of his Employment, and the great Charge lying on him to be accomplished therein, so far as is possible for Study, Enquiry and Search to go, who will leave any stone unturned, to find out a more effectual cure of Fevers, than that which has been commonly used, by Bleeding, Cooling Ptistans.

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Ptisans, Emulsions, Clysters, Cordial Juleps, &c. which every Apothecarys Boy can by Rote tell, as perfectly as the Physician himself; And which can be made evident to do more hurt than good, beside the loss

of time spent upon such triffling.

Now if every Physician would be pleased to Examine himself, and consider what his behaviour has been, in Relation to this Improvement, he may thereby know what place he may take in the foresaid Scale, for according to his Approbation or Opposition of this Improvement, his Jugling, Shuffling or Plain dealing therein, he must necessarly be ranked; But all Men may fee, what place our two Disputants have, who notwithstanding of their Animosity and difference, do both in their practice and Writings, own and maintain Dr. Sydenham and his Writings, wherein he delivers this way of Treating Fevers, and they being of two different parties, Guelphs and Gibellins, we may also guess at the Sentiments of their Respective Associats.

So it is hoped now, no Physician in this place will any longer Bogle or Scar at this way of Treating Fevers or Shuffle

Jugle, or Dissemble it, to the scandal of their Profession, the straitning of them-felves, and the marring of their own and others accomplishment in this practice, For I am certainly informed, that the Apethecaries begin to practice it, with the greatest Freedom and Success; And One of them told me, that he has not only seen many others cured that way, but that alfo he himself was Cured of a most desperate Fever, by Purging: And that he was happily treated that way, by the Joint Advice of the Physicians who waited on him, and that at that time sew Physicians approved of, or publickly owned that way.

And tho as both our Disputants remark, Dr Sydenham in his last work, the Monitory Sekedule, only says, This Method is preferable to all others in very many kinds of Fevers, yet thereafter he told to my self, and to several others, that he doubted not, but it would agree with all continual Fevers, tho he did not think fit, to publish all that he thought of it, because it might derogat from some of his former Writings, and he judged it would never be lest off, when once it came in use, because he doubted

not but it would be alwayes more fuccesful than any other way, and thorow all contra tutions of years, and as he had practifed it feveral years before the last Edition of the Schedula 1687; fo I have practifed it with the greatest success ever fince, being 11 years: and a Cure that has holden fo many years, it is not to be doubted but it will hold good alwayes, the in difficult and dangerous Cases, it requires great Care, Diligence and Caution, and Dexterity therein, can only be acquired by exact Attention and Confideration, and due Experience; and this may be a Reason why some Physicians are unwilling to take up with it, as being averse to give the Attendance sometimes requifite in this Cure, and these who want Experience therein, can only bungle at it, and know not how to go thorow with it; For in difficult and dangerous Cales, like the Management of a Ship in a Storm, where the Master must not only always be at the Helm, but also be well acquainted with the way he ought to take; So it requires not only the Phyfician to be close at his Post, but likewise to be no Stranger to the Way he ought to take. And

especially in the Fevers that reign at thistime, which are most part Quick and peracute, and cut off in a few dayes persons of impure Bodies : And as I have used this Method by Vomiting and Purging in many, and most successfully, at this time, so I have had lately confiderable Experience thereof in my own Family, Wherein Four of my Children, and Ten Servants had the Fever, and bleffed be 60D, all are Recovered; By repeased Veniting, with Antimonial Vomits, and frequent Purgings; Except two Servants, the one having gotten a great Stress at work, who bragging of his strength, did contend with his Neighbour at the Mowing of Hay, and presently fickned, and died the fixth day, and whom I faw not till the day before he dyed, and found him in fuch a condition, that I could not give him either Vomite or Purge; and the other was his Neighbour who strove with him, being a Man of a most Impure and Emaciate Body, who had endured want and Strefs before he came to my Service; and who got not all was necessary, because he had not the occasion of due Attendance, all my Servants being fick at the time, And

43 1 as both my Children and Servants that se covered, were Vomited several times with Antimonial Vomits, besides frequent Purg ing. fo it was aftonishing to consider the quantity & Corruption, & Virulency of the Matter Vomited up by them, and as I have in this matter fincerely told the Truth. which is also for the most part nottour in the place: So every one may judge how Malitious the Reports industriously spread abroad of me, Are, Viz. That feven of my Servants are lately Dead in Fevers, under this Eure. Whereas the I have kept Servants near these Thirty years, Except these two, I had never any before that Dyed in my Service, tho the Fever has feveral times before been in my Family and among my Servants and Children, I hope the Reader will not think this Die greffion altogether impertinent, or out of Yanity, fince it is both for my own Just and Necessary Vindication, and the defence of this profitable Practice.

Yea Thope I might be also allowed to say something now also by the by, about other Calumnies and Slanders raised, and Propogate against me about the cure of

24 he Gout, Especially by a certain Person ho keeps a Publick-house, and whom I erved most diligently, without any other Grarification, but Slander & Back biting, for the Errors committed most unreasonably By the Patient, and which flanders forme Phyficians also rake pleasure to Trumper a-Broad, tho many other Gentlemen Hay from their Experience tellify the help I lave given them in that Difeale, if they pleafe; And the Balfome I use, therein is the fame with that used at London, & aproven by 28 Members of the Colledge of Phylicians there, as has been frequently mentioned in the Gazette; But of this enough at this time: Another time if there, be any more Reallon for it, may do as well, and verbum Sapienti far eft, a word is enough to a wife

But to return to the purpose, it is further to be remarked that as Persons of impure Bodys and abounding with vitious bumaurs are most subject to these Epidemical Fevers, so they are in most peril thereby, wherefore all such Persons would be admonished, that by the Advice an able Physician, in such an Epidemical time, they would make

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use of fit means for Prevention, whereby the may either escape the Fever, or if they be feised, it may thereby prove more Benigne and eafily eurable, and among all the remedys for Prevention, as well as for cure, I know none more effectual as is mention ed in the Letter insert in Dr. Os. last peice than Antimonial Vomits, which notwithstanding the fear somePeople have of them, may be so ordered, that they will work with as much security and case, as a Purgative Medicine, and such Vomits not only prepare, and open the way, for the more effectual operation of Purges, But also one Vomit has more effect, than two Purges; which is of confiderable advantage in Perdcute and quick Fevers, which still require a speedy remedy by Evacuation, and no alteratives or Correctors of vitious Humors, can fo fuddenly restore, and alter fuch a corrupt mals of Humers, as are usually evacuat in Fevers by fuch Vomits.

Now confidering this whole matter, the Opposition this practise has met with, and progress it has made, (the full and clear History whereof, may perhaps hereafter be published for satisfaction of the curious,) it

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is humbly propoled and referred to the feri-ous confideration, of all Physicians, whether or not they ought to be very wary and tender in their behaviour, about the Difcoveries, Inventions and Experiences of others, and whether or not they rather ought to inquire, pondet, and Modellly be informed about them, than be rashly driven by a Spirit of Pride, Humour and Caprice, to run them down by all their power, and all Younger Physicians especially, would be exhorted to beware whom they take for Patrons and Examples, for ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius, the best Stock of Natural Senie and Learning being little chough for a Foundation to make a competent Physician; and without it, tho they grow old in practife, they will never acquire true Skil and Real Experience in this difficult, intricate, and important Art, and Fame, and Reputation more rarely accompanyes real Merit in this Faculty and Function, than in any other whatfoever. The Vulgar upon whose noise Fame depends, being more competent Judges in any thing, than in the in-

If some younger Physicians shall be plea-

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fed here to enquire, fince they have not Experience themselves, and that they must lean sothe Experience of Others, how thall they difcern the Men of Real Experience, true Skil and Merit; and diffinguish them from Men of meer Voque and Fame : For the Satisfaction of fuch, and as a mean to prevent their being initiated in the Errors and Mistakes of Others, which being once raken up, are not eafily torgone. I hope I may be allowed to make a little Digression to ad: month them, that they ought to be very cautious how they are led by the Diffates and Sentiments of these three or four forts, whatever Voque 3nd Reputation they have. The first are these, who by driwing the Trade of Commeradihip, Good Fellowship, and Bon Companionrie have gotten many Familiars and Acquaintance, who will cry them up for great Physicians, for all know how generally acceptable such Conversation is. and what a Noise so many Mouths well tun'd up this way make.

The second Sort are, These who are High flowne or bigotted to a Party, either in Religion or State, and these who make more than an Ordinary Semblance and shew

of Probity, whether Real, or Affected only I will not determine, but the Opinion of a Goodman, a Man of Probity or Integrity, tho they also know him to be a very weak man, goes a great way with the Vulgar to make a good Physician; especially the Vulgar of the

Respective Parties they are of.

The third Sort are, These interested in fome great Families, as having been Demesticks, &c. Or otherwise concerned therein, and who thereby come to Reputation, Great Persons being called Gods, no wonder they aim at Creation, and the making Men. out of Nothing, and in no Faculty fuch an Exploit as this feems to cafe, as in Phyfick. There is also a fourth fort, that by a Gentile meen fcrew themselves into Peoples Liking and Familiarity. or by a Facetious Converfation, by making Sports, and by telling little quirck knacks and Mimical-Stories, to divert whereby they gain the Opinion of being thought Witty and fine Men, while there is nothing folid or profitableto be found in their Conversation; but since the most part are more delighted with shows or with vain and froatby Discourse, than with what is ferious, jolid, and useful, and that Fame Buoyes up enter things, letting the weightier fall to

the bottom, no wonder such be easily care ed on the Wings of the Wind.

But to infift too much upon such things may be rather constructed an Invedive against the Elder, than an Admonition to younger Physicians. Certain yet it is the profession must be fallen into a strange Declination and Deliquium, which makes is fo much Depretiated, and Vilipended . that not only weak Phyficians, but any cither He or She, without Exception, come to be Trufted in the most Intricat and important concern of our Lives and Health, and that with, or before the most Accemplished Phylician, yea, and without any other Qualification, but an impudent pretending to understand the thing which is impossible for them to Comprehend, Whereas there is no thinking person, that makes a due Reflection upon the Intricary, difficulty and Danger, aftending Medicinal Practice, that will think it so easy a thing, to have true Experience therein, tho every on Braggs of their Experience. Experience being a Faculty or Power acquired by constant and serious Observation, whereby the Physician is able rightly to Father the given Phenomena, or Visible effects upon their propper,

io hidden Caufes. And felix qui potuit trum Cognoscere causas, the linke betwint aufe and Effect, lyes often too deep for Tulgar Eyes to discover it. And Confequently there is no Judicious Person but must Confess, that there is none Capable of any competent degree of Skil, or true Experience in this Art, who is not endued with the most Extraordinary Enduements of Mind, a most Penetrating Wit, an enlatged and most Comprehensive Genius, Capble to Reach, View, & Ponder the State and Concurrence of all Circumstances of things and their Productive Capacities, relating to Experience in Practice, a ready Wite to Canvaffe, and Examine, and a Solid and Sure Wit, to make Happy-bits, and he that is Pregnant in Medicine, where ever he shal turn his Eyes, whatever Object he Surveys, or Subject, the shall bend his Mindupon, by his Pregnancy of Spirit, he will be Capable of making therein the like clear Discoveries and Just Hits. Solid and Sound Reasoning, makes Solid and Sound Acting ; Those that Clinth and Quible, that Wrangle and Cavil in their Reasonings, as all Weak-headed People do. are apt to do fo in Action and Pradice, about

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about whatever Subject they medle. A greatGeneral, Politician of Lawyer would upon
Application that way make a Good Physician
and vice versu, a Qualified Physician, had
he followed any of these Studys, would
have been Exquisite therein; And as we
may give the preheminence for difficulty and
Intricacy to Physick, beyond all other Studys,
so it is clear that Physick may be allowed
to need the greatest Pregnancy of Wit and
Judgment of any other Studys, and whereever the Young Physician sees not these in
the Physician he followes; It is in vain for
him to expect their Real Accomplishment,
True Skil, or Experience.

The Physician not only being a Moderator of the secret works, and of the hid intrigues of Nature, but is also put upon the rack and hard task of Governing and Disciplinating Peoples Humours, prejudices, and Caprices, and has often more difficulty to graple with these, than with the diseases of the body, yea not only the Patients, but the Friends and By-standers by their mistakes and prejudices must give him needless Work and trouble; But in this part of the Employment, the best Physician

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of outdone by the Weakest, who is more successfull herein, than the ablest, Quia Asuila non captat Muscas, the Eagle never catche eth Gnats, he that is taken up with, and most Conversant in, the Difficultys and Misterys of that Art, and has his mind in sublime, to him, it is redious to stoop to the Servile Trivial and mean work of crouching to en very Coprice and lying at Catch upon Peoples Humors, or waiting and Watching the Tides and turns thereof; And this Studying and Serving Peoples Humours, has to the Seandal of the Profession, made some Pbyheians forego the Study of Nature, and take themselves to the Study and Exercise of Politick complaifance, and Sycophantish Humouring Persons: not finding the true study, and practile of Phyfick, able to recommend. them, and fo instead of following Medicinal Prudence, to treat Diseases with due Circumspection, Caution and Art, they follow a kind of Bastard prudence, or rather Artifice and Cunning, to Cajole the Humours, and Arike in with the Fanfies and Whimzies of Weak persons, and Toung Physicians would be admonished that they follow not the Example of fuched, the Employment, the doubt a plane

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Thus as Pulgar spinion Error and mistake as given occasion to the Deradence and Deny of Medicine: So these vices ought not to be obtruded on the Art of Physick, being thus brought thereinto, Neither let the une certainty or Conjecturalness thereof, be objected, since it is thus also made a great deal more so: than otherwise it would have been, Neither are the Differences and Disagreement among Physitians to the Disparagement of true Medicine, seeing vulgar errors, Schas given too much occasion for these also.

The Physick of its own nature has no more Uncertainly or Conjecturalues than these other noble and useful Proffessions of War, Law, Politicks, Navigation: in all which the eventuan be no more predicted or ascertained than in Physick, and all that the Artist is Accomptable for, being the Rational and Pradent condust, that nothing be Overdone or Undone, that was Possible to have been done; or that Art and Skil could suggest, nevertheless through the many Diversions & discouragements Physitians ly under, from Valgar Prejudice Errors and Mistaks, the practise thereof is made a great deal more E

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both Uncertain and Unsuccessful then otherwife it would be. And for the Debates and Differences among Phylitians, when they break the bonds of Charity and Humanity, they are only the faults of Men not of the Art, but when they are only in opinion, they are no more than whats incident to all other Professions, that are versant about particular Events, and perfinent debaits are a token of great industry and of a laudable Emulation. And when Mens Wits are all of one Size. their Penetration and Comprehension of the same Reach, and their Judgment of the same vigour, then may we expect their Opinions shall Jump; And I doubt if the 15 Lords of Session are always Unanimous in there Votes & Decisions or if the Councel of state, or a Council of War are all of one Mind, & yet no body takes occasion from that to disparage there procedure.

And for the most part, these Differences and Debates among Physitians, proceed from the Pride, Self-conceit and Envy of some Physitians, whom Vulgar Opinion has mounted upon a Higher pinacle of fame, and Reputation, than their true worth and Merit, can Maintain and Suport, and whose Real

Real Weaknes & Emptynes chaffes & rages to fee any worthy thing done in Phylick but in dependance upon them fearing they may be overtoped by others whom their Eminense used to look down upon, whereas the Abi Candid and Honest Physician, will soon difcern and Cordialy welcome what is worthy in Medicine, from whomsoever it chanceth to come, but that which he thinks Futile & Trivial will nothing move him, nor will he ever make it the Ball of Contention, as some have most unmercifully done, by my fincere, tho weak Endeavours for the Advancement of Medicine. But Thanks be to GOD, who favouring my honest purposes, has helped me to weather out fo many storms raised against me, for my plain Dealing about some Dismal Sinister and Self-seeking Dehgns, and some dangerous Vulgar Errors Prejudices and Caprices, such being of mifchievous Consequence in Medicine, more than in any other Profession, as they are in Publick Societies, and Governments more than in private Cafes.

And tho the evil Spirit that raged against me, be not yet quite subdued and Conquered, yet I hope the Edge thereof is conside-

raply blunted; Providence having brough about some considerable things to dife ver my Innocency, and the Folly and Wie hed les of these Secret Works, hatcher to much in the dark to controul my Endea vours, that they can now scarce find a Fe ther to own them, every one denying thei Accession to the Lybels printed on the Subject, and shifting them from one to another, except one poor Creature, who, cal ing himself a Stripling aged 27 Summer did most unhappily put his Name to his Elaborat fix days Work: But this Stirplin reckoning his Age by the Summers, as the Horles Age uses to be reckoned by the Grafs, must needs be a Kin to-that Anima!, and it is no wonder, than if a Toung Celt, has been more fool-hardy than the Rest.

Whoever shall narrowly view how things often go in the World, may be in a Hor. for to think that in many Cases there is 10 Convincing Men, that they are in the wrong Way, Without the most lament phle and woful Experiences, & that fo man Deaths, so much Destruction and irreparabl Raine, is sometimes needfull to open Mer Eyes, and the dearest bought Experience

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Belly of Somes Zealous and that over deavours, to convince them of their Miliates and Errors, as may be eminently less it this Case, and I fear it be not the man Case.

He that takes upon him to be an Artist. because he takes on him the Office of a Preacher to the World, according to the . pinion of fome, he ought to have theft Qualifications. First, The Courage of a Souldier, to encounter and combate Ignerance, Et rors, and Caprices, these obstinat Enemies of all Vertue, Justice and Truth. The 2d. The Sense and Solidity of a Statesman, that he cumber not the World with any thing Trivial or unworthy. The 3d. The Sincerity and Integrity of a Dying Man, that he impose nothing false, or sophisticate in point of Fact or Reasoning. And how my Performances in this, and my former Effays, have answered these Qualifications; I must submit to my Readers, who seing they are not all alike capable, to the weakest fort of them I crave Liberry to propose these following Considerations, before they give their Sentence, as first, That they would be

to consider the strange Schock of and Universal Opposition, I have had the small assistance of any Man, as atomy first Book, predict and expect.

Idv. What estimate and value may be upon my Subject, which is a more aual way of creating these Formidable vers, which are a Terror to many Persons d Families, and which now seems to have firage of the most decerning part of thesians here.

But for the third Qualification, fince it's of so obvious to Men, I Bless GOD I have clear Conscience that I never told any hing but Truth in the Commendation, & in stances of the Sweets of this way of treating Fevers, and even from my very Heart and Soul, and that by innumerable and repeated Instances, and Experiences these 12 Vears confirmed.

Now in the next place, it is but Reasonle I should whisper my Enemies in the
ir, how many of these Qualifications they
in make good to Vindicate their Beomining Anthors, for I fear if their Readis lay aside the Cavilling and quibling
he Bitter and Malitious Investives and
Slandas

(039]) Standers dehere will borditle left Books, either Goed on illoun on a o I shall only give the Reader one of mildest Bourds, because they thought Master-peice of Wit, and it is in the end their Dialogue thus, that they would no allow me to come into the Rank of Anthors, with the Infamous Tartaretus, who wrote de mode Cacandi, because, say they, with a Perverted Authority, Mibi ex pejori luto finxit præcordia Titan, but whoever will take the Pains, to view the whole of the Treatment in this matter will, furely fecite was not the tech of Writing took thefe Men, it has been the Scab, the Leprofie, and Botch of Writing, or rather Scribling and Blotting that feized them; Such Blunders against any Man, tho only Verbal are Scandalous enough. But if for well doing they are Divellish, as being not only the brandeing theinnocent but Truth and Righteousness it felfe But Committed to Print, they fix E. ternally and a elibly the Blackest stain on the Auth and Abettors, both in the Eyes of and Man, unless it be wip'd off, as I pray it may be, by their fincere and

hearty

Repentance. But let them and the is no true Repentance without a Resident of the Danney they had been thing, inot me, I mean.

Now refligur percatum with refliguatur

viote de modo Cacandi. Deca th a Pervert & Authorit. ori lato finzit precordia Tica

crawll take the Rains, to view both of a present in this m

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